PROTECTION.

HENRY C. CAREY'S ON MR. WELLS'S REPORT

LETTER TWELFTH. DEAR SIR: The few facts in regard to the Revenue Question given in your report are in the few words that follow, to wit:

"Increase in the public revenue: 1840, \$19,000,000; 1845, \$29,000,000; 1859, \$22,000,000; 1855, \$74,000,000." The regular advance that here, by sid of selected facts is exhibited is very beautiful, and would seem to furnish proof of your "assertion" that "the progress of the coun try through what may be termed the strength of its ele ments of vitality is independent of legislation." To wha extent the whole mass of facts tends in that direction is is proposed now to examine, commencing with that first British free trade period which so closely followed the conclusion of the peace of Ghent in 1815.

The war had stimulated the growth of manufacture and to so great extent as to have warranted a belief that the day of industrial independence was then already near at hand. But little later, however, there came a "legislation" whose result was that of closing everywhere mills, mines, and factories; destroying the domestic market for food, cotton, wool, and all other of the rude products of agriculture; involving in one common ruin farmers, manufacturers, and mechanics; and causing a large portion of the real estate of the country to change owners under the sheriff's hammer. Customs duties, which in 1817 had yleided \$25,000,000, gradually declined until in 1821, their product had fallen to but \$13,000,000; the average of the three years that followed having been but \$18,000,000. As a natural consequence of this, "receipts from loans and treasury notes" figured once again conspicuously in our finance reports, \$8,000,000 having been borrowed in 1820-21 and \$10,000,000 in the closing free trade years, 1824-25.

Under the semi-protective tariff of 1824 we find change, labor coming once again into quick demand, and the increased power of our people to contribute to the Treasury needs now carrying up the customs revenue to \$23,000,000, being nearly a third more than the amount then just before yielded by its free-trade predecessor. With 1828, however, came real protection, and with it evidence of a perfect harmony in the interests of the people and the State, customs receipts growing steadily until in 1832 they had reached the enormous amount of \$28,600,000 bringing therewith an absolute necessity for measures calculated to diminish the public revenue. Tea. coffee and numerous other articles not competing with our do mestic products, were then released from duty, proof thus being furnished of the perfect truth of the doctrine that to efficient protection it is we are to look as the only road by which to reach an entire freedom of externa

Large as had been the reduction thus made the revenue still continued to increase, the receipts from customs for 1833 having attained the figures of \$29,000,000, bringing therewith a necessity for depleting the Treasury by means of payment, at par, of that only portion public debt which still remained, to wit, that held in Holland, amounting to many millions, on which the interest had been only three per cent.

That protective i" legislation" had thus proved itself capable of furnishing the road to financial independence for both the people and the State, and that it had greatly benefited every portion of the community, is shown in the following passage from a speech of Mr. Clay of Feb ruary, 1832, the perfect truth of every word of which must be admitted by all now living who had had occasion to witness, as I myself did, the marvelous change ther accomplished by a few short pages of that " legislation' which you now profess to regard as being of so very

slight importance:

"Eight years-ago, it was my painful duty to present to the other House of Congress an unexaggerated picture of the general distress pervading the whole land. We must all yet remember some of its frightful features. We all know that the people were then oppressed and borne down by an enormous load of debt; that the value of property was at the lowest point of depression; that ruinous sales and sacrifices were everywhere made of real estate; that stop-laws and relief laws, and paper money, were adopted to save the people from impending destruction; that a deficit in the public revenue existed, which coinspelled Government to seize upon, and divert from its legitimate object, the appropriations to the sinkfrom its legitimate object, the appropriations to the sin-ing fund to redeem the national debt; and that our conmerce and navigation were threatened with a complete paralysts. In short, sir, if I were to select any term of seven years since the adoption of the present Constitution which exhibited a seeme of the most wide spread dismay and desolation, it would be exactly that term of seven years which immediately preceded the establishment of the tariff of 1824.

of 1874.

"I have now to perform the more pleasing task of exhibiting an imperfect sketch of the existing state of the imparalleled prosperity of the country. On a general survey, we behold cultivation extended, the arts flourish unparalleled prosperity of the country. On a general survey, we behold cultivation extended, the arts flourishing, the face of the country improved, our people fully and profitably employed, and the public countenance exhibiting tranquillity, contentment, and happiness. And if we descend into particulars, we have the agreeable contemplation of a people out of debt; land rising slowly in value, but in a secure and salutary degree; a ready though not extravagant market for all the surplus productions of our industry; innumerable flocks and hords browsing and gamboling on ten thousand hills and plains covered with rich and verdant grasses; our cities expanded, and whole villages springing up, as it were, by enchantment; our tunnage, foreign and coastwies, sweiling and fully occupied; the rivers of our laterior animated by the perpetual thunder and lightning of countless steamboats; the currency sound and abundant; the public debt of two wars nearly redeemed; and, to crown all, the public treasury overflowing, embarrassing Congress the public treasury overflowing, embarrassing Congress not to find subjects of taxation, but to select the object which shall be liberated from the impost. If the term of seven years were to be selected, of the greatest prosperify which thus people have enjoyed since the establishment of their present Constitution, it would be exactly that perior their present Constitution, it would be exactly that for of seven years which immediately followed the passage of the tariff of 1824.

"This transformation of the condition of the country to brightness and prosperly.

of seven years which immediately followed the passage of the tariff of 1824.

"This transformation of the condition of the country from gloom and distress to brightness and prosperity, has been mainly the work of American legislation fostering. American industry, instead of allowing it to be controlled by foreign legislation, cherishing foreign undustry. The foes of the American system, in 1824, with great boldness and condidence, predicted, first, the rum of the public revenue, and the creation of a necessity to resort to direct taxation; the gentleman from South Carolina (Gen. Hayne), I believe, thought that the tariff of 1834 would operate a reduction of revenue to the large amount of eight millions of dollars; secondly, the destruction of our navigation; thirdly, the desolation of commercial cities; and fourthly, the augmentation of the price of objects of consumption, and further decline in that of the articles of our exports. Every prediction which they made has failed, utterly failed. Instead of the ruin of the public revenue with which they then sought to delive us from the adoption of the American system, we are now threatened with its subversion by the vast amount of the public revenue produced by that system. As to the desolation of our cities, let us take as an example, the condition of the largest and most commercial of all of them, tho great Northern capital. I have, in my hands, the assessed value of real estate in the city of New-York, from 1817 to 1831. This value is canvassed, contested, scrutinized, and adjudged, by the proper sworn authorities. It is, therefore, entitled to 1831, that ending in the year of the passage of the tariff of 1834, the amount of the value of real estate was the first year 807, 799, 285, and after various fluctuations in the intermediate period, it settled down at \$52,019,730, exhibiting a decrease in seven years it \$5,770,705. During the first year of 1825, after the passage of the tariff, it rose, and gradually ascending throughout the whole of the later product of

1831, we enter on a scene of discord, the precise parallel of that presented by the free trade period which had found its close in 1824. As on that occasion the public revenue was for a brief period in excess of the expenditure, but passing onward we find receipts from customs gradually decreasing as the domestic commerce died away, until in 1840 they had fallen to the half of those of 1832, "feecipts from loans and Treasury notes," meanwhile, gradually making their appearance, until for 1841 they had reached the sum of \$14,000,000. Adding this to similar receipts in the four previous years we obtain a total of \$2,000,000 as the then amount of public debt; yet trifling as it was, the public credit had now so entirely disappeated as to make it necessary, as has before been stated, to send to Europe Messrs. Macalester and Robinson as Commissioners, empowered there to negotiate loan to the paltry extent of ten or a dozen millions. Trifling as was the amount-less, as I think, than that of the three per cent debt paid off some years before and paid by mems of efficient protective "logislation"—so entirely had prostration of our domestic commerce destroyed confidence alroad and at home that those gentlemen, after knocking at the doors of all the jerincipal banking-houses of Europe, returned without having obtained even a single dellar. General bankrupt of the people and bankruptcy of the Treasury had thus resulted from but little more than half a dezen years pursuit of the policy now so strongly arged up on usby Manchester and Glasgow manufacturers, by those British from masters to whom we have in the past been so much indebted for that " worfare" by means of which "a few of the most wealthy capitalists" have been enabled to "destroy foreign computition, and to gain and

be found in the direction of importing cloth, fron, and other articles for whose production our soil and climate, and the genius of our people, had so well been suited. So entire, however, was the depression, so universal was then the waste of labor power, and so great the general poverty of our people, that even with this addition the customs yielded but \$15,000,000 against the \$29,000,000 of 833, although population had fully a third increased. Such having been the case, Congress now found it neces sary to give the country that beneficent tariff of 1842, der which external commerce sprang once again into fe, filling the Treasury, the great domestic commerce meanwhile making prompt demand for all that labor ower of which the waste in the few preceding years had unted by thousands of millions of dollars.

How this great measure was received by your present riend, The Evening Post, and what were the predictions of its editors as to its effect upon the people and the pubic revenue, are shown in the fact that immediately upon ts passage, they assured their readers that it would annihilate all commerce;" that it would not be "alowed to subsist a single year;" that the wants of the revenue " would require its repeal;" that it was " a black ariff;" that it would "impoverish the laborer," "oppress the consumer," and "tax all classes" but those favored ones who, as you yourself now say of the lumber men, the pig-iron men, and others, were to profit by "restrain

ng the importations and reducing the revenue." How much of truth there was in all this is shown in the act that the customs revenue of 1843, '44, and of the remaining protective years, proved to be nearly twice greater than had been that of the free trade 1841, such aving been the result of a protective policy by means of which our people had been enabled to use their own home-made cloth and iron, and to sell their own labor, hereby acquiring the means with which to pay for sugar, tea, coffee, and other products of distant countries. Search the history of the world and you can find no parillel, except perhaps in the one above so well described y Mr. Clay, to the marvelous change that had been then ffected by a little "legislation."

3. The country was, thowever, for our British friends, entirely too prosperous. It was becoming industrially and politically independent, and that did not suit the views of the great "capitalists" who so long had been accustomed to "destroy fereign competition." Neither lid it suit that great Slave Power which so long had been accustomed to look to the West for supplies of food. The greater the product of iron the less would become the need for sending corn, pork, and flour to the South, to be there, by means of slave labor, converted into cotton. Hence arose the fact that that great measure of inde pendence, the admirable tariff of 1842, was, like its precessor of 1828, and like it at the close of but four years of existence, superseded by that pro-slavery and British free trade measure of 1846 to which we stand to-day inebted for all the horrors of the late Rebellion.

This, of course, was halled as a real revenue measure Protection had tended, as we were assured, to destroy the revenue, and therefore had protection been itself destroyed. For the moment, as before in 1836, the revenue did really increase, and in aid of such increase came now the great discovery of California treasures, making large demand for labor, and for the moment carrying up immigration to the extraordinary extent of 400,000. That oint passed, however, we speedily arrive at a repetition of the ruin of all previous free trade periods, 1857-60 giving the same decline of custom revenues, and same need of loans, that had been witnessed in 1840-42; as that before had given a second edition of the private and publie bankruptcy of 1818-23.

The average customs revenue of these four years was \$45,000,000, exceeding by little more than fifty per cent that of the closing years of the tariff of 1828. That of the final year, when the paralysis had scarcely as yet commenced to do its work, was but \$39,000,000, exceeding that of 1833 by but about thirty-five per cent; population meanwhile having grown from less than fourteen to nearly thirty-three millions, giving an increase of a a hundred and twenty per cent.

Protection being restored in 1861, the domestic commerce again, as in 1800-33, and as in 1843-48, revived, bringing with it great power for contribution to the customs revenue. As a consequence of this we find the latter to have grown almost four hundred per cent, population meanwhile having increased but twenty-fire per cent. Which now, I pray you, is THE REAL REVENUE TARIFF ! That one which destroys the domestic commerce, or that which by stimulating that commerce and with it the demand for labor, enables all to consume, or use, more argely of tea, coffee, sugar, cottons, woolens, "tenpenny mils, boilers," steam-engines, houses, raffroad cars, and all other things tending to promote the convenience and

4. Leaving you to reflect upon this important question: now turn once again to the exhibit of public revenue presented in your Report, copied in the outset of this esent letter. Turn to it, yourself, I pray you, and then, f you can, give to your constituents answers to the quosions that will be now propounded, as follows:

Why is it that you have suppressed the fact that the distorns of the, so-called, revenue tariff year 1840, had been less than those of the closing years of the protective period, 1828-33, by more than 30 per cent, the population

naving meantime more than 25 per cent increased? Why have you suppressed the decline of customs reveue in the free-trade years that had followed you selected year, 1840 ?

Why have you suppressed the fact that the growth of 1855 resulted wholly from large receipts of California

Why have you totally suppressed the calamitons freetrade years that followed 1856-soying but a word of that onhappy closing year, 1860, elsewhere so frequently re-

ferred to Why is it that you have said nothing of that poverty of the Treasury which had made it necessary to borrow more than \$70,000,000 in the three years of profound peace which ended June 30, 1800, and therefore preceded all apprehension of civil war!

Why is it that the closing years of every anti-protective tariff have exhibited scenes of public and private bankruptey and ruin t

Why is it that the closing years of all former protective tariffs have exhibited scenes of prosperity corresponding so precisely with those now furnished by yourself, the result of the protective policy now existing?

Why was it-if, as you assert, " a tariff is a tax "-that the protective tariff of 1828 so increased the revenue as to cender necessary the absolute enfranchisement of tea. coffee, and many other articles, from payment of any

Why was it that the anti-protective tariff of 1812 so decreased the revenue as to render necessary the reimposttion of all such taxes !

Why is it that among the disagreeable bequests of the anti-protective tariffs of 1846 and 1857 is to be found a necessity for now raising annually hundreds of millions of revenue by means of " taxes" upon so many articles produced at home and needed for the convenience and comfort of life ?

Why is it that your Report is in all respects so precisely n accordance with the views and wishes of those great British "capitalists" who are accustomed, "in their efforts to gain and keep foreign markets," to distribute money so very freely among those of our people who fare supposed to be possessed of power to influence public opinion ! Leaving you to reflect on all these questions, I remain, yours respectfully, The Hon. D. A. Walls. HENRY C. CAREY.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1869.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DEY AND WEST-STS. Soon after 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire curred on the third floor of the four-story building No. 85 Dey-st., in the premises of Messrs. Myhan & Schenck, wholesale dealers in salt fish. The upper floors of this building and the one in the rear, No. 121 West-st., were burned out, and the buildings and contents adjoining badly damaged by fire and water. The loss of Messra. badly damaged by fire and water. The loss of Measrs. Myhan & Schenck is estimated at \$18,000; insured for \$25,000 by city companies. No. 121 West-st. is occupied by Measrs. Combes & Appleton, dealers in flour and feed. Loss on stock, \$25,000; insured for \$7,500 by city companies. No. 119 and 120 West-st. are occupied by Measrs. Young & Fratt, dealers in flour and feed. Loss on stock, principally by water, \$5,000; insured for \$40,000 by city and out-of-town companies. No. 83 Day-st. is occupied by James K. Morgan, dealer in flour and feed. Loss on stock by water, \$2,000; insured for \$25,000. No. 87 Day-st. is occupied by T. C. Kimball, dealer in provisions and fruit. Loss by water, \$2,200; insured for \$5,000. All of these buildings are owned by Gould Hoyt, and are damaged to the extent of \$90,000; insured by various companies. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is tiow under investigation by Fire Marshal Brackett. The total loss will reach nearly \$70,000.

MEETING OF THE CLAIMANTS AGAINST COL. HERMAN.

A meeting of the soldiers who have been swindled out of their bounty claims by Col. Herman, the defaulting claim agent, was hold last evening at No. 113 linwery, for the purpose of taking some concerted action keep possession of foreign markets;" and by that whole British nation of which we are now claiming satisfaction for depreciations committed on the ocean, a fair estimate of which would be twice greater than the annual amount, at the close of the inst British free rade period, of that foreign trade at whose after we had made a sacrifice of domestic commerce to such extent that it would even then have gounted by thousands of millions.

The revenue having so far failed in 1841 Congress found itself compelled in that year to restore to the list of daty-paying articles tes, coffee, and many offer commodities that had been freed in 1872, thereby furnishing proof concludive that the road to real freedom of trade was not to to obtain the amount of their claims. About 60 of Col.

POLITICAL.

Samuel D. Thurston is the Republican candidate for Mayor of Bangor, Maine.

Mr. D. W. Small is the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Second Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin. The Boston Post says that Judge Thurman

of Ohio will place himself at the head of what it calls the forlorn hope" of Conservatives in the Senate. The Memphis Post expresses the opinion that

Andrew Johnson stands no reasonable chance of being elected Governor of Tennessee, or of being elected U. S. Senator for that State.

The official vote of Poughkeepsie gives George Morgan, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, 98 majority over Robert Slee, the Republican candidate The Republicans of the county (Dutchess) have gained the Board of Supervisors by 1 majority. The Hon. William E. Stevenson was inaugu-

rated Governor of West Virginia on the 4th inst., a post-

served his State with ability and usefulness in the Legislature, and his friends predict for him a brilliant career as Governor. The National Council of the Union League of America met in Washington on the 3d just., and passed various measures calculated to improve the ef-

ficiency of the Order throughout the United States. John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, was elected President. The Council adjourned to meet in New-York in December next. A meeting was called with a great flourish of trumpets at Indianapolis on the 6th inst., in support the Democratic Legislative bolters. It was advertised as

a meeting of the people irrespective of party, and the public were told that it would be addressed by Republian as well as Democratic speakers. Of the actual meeting a correspondent of The Cincinnati Chronicle says: "It was alimiy attended, not more than 200 being present at any time, and was ran wholly by the Demo-crats, who got off the same old speeches and resolutions denouncing the Republican party for attempting to force

The Rochester Union and Advertiser comments on President Grant's inaugural address as follows: ments on President Grant's inaugural address as follows:

"The address is the weakest ever delivered by any
President of the United States. It is the utterance of a
beggar on horseback—the talk of the money-changers of
the country through a punper of yesterday, whose
pockets have been by these Shylocks filled with gold, and
whose tongue wags at their direction. Its burden is gold
for the bonducider, and its only rhetorical flourish is a
reference to the precious metal with which the demands
of the lax-exempt robbers of the people are to be satisited."

negro equality on the people.

Presuming that the Editor has more bile remaining on his delicate stomach, we recommend to his use that universal panacea, the "Cherry Pectoral;" but would respectfully advise caution in the purchase of the rticle, as we have somewhere seen it stated that there is none genuine unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper."

Mr. Odell, an ambitious member of the Ohio House of Representatives, introduced a resolution into that body on the 4th inst., eulegistic of Andrew Johnson, and inviting that gentleman to visit the Ohio Legislature. Mr. Hughes, a Democrat from Butler, who enjoyed the credit of having been beaten in the Democratic Nominating Convention in his district last Pall by Vallendigham, on the score that the latter was more conservative, and less objectionable Union men, expressed a strong desire to inderse A. J., and is reported as saying that "he believed that George Washington was as guilty of treason as John C. Breckinridge." Mr. Hill, another sort of Democrat, from Deflance, said, "I don't believe Andy Johnson ever had an honest bone in his hule, and I don't want to take him by the hand." After the legislative mind had relieved itself the resolution was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 84 to 31, and this in a Democratic House "Cail you this backing your friends !"

CHARTER ELECTIONS IN MAINE.

BANGOR, Me., March 8 .- Samuel D. Thurston, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day, receiving 1,283 votes, against 780 for John S. Ricker, Democrat, and 43 votes for Pateen, Temperance candidate. The vote thrown was the smallest cast for several years.

Augusta, Me., March 8 .- At the city election to-day, Samuel T (comb, the Republican candidate for Mayor, received 500 votes, and Daniel Williams, the Democratic candidate, 972 votes. Every Ward has gone Republican. Biothroup, Me., March 8 .- At the city election to-day, the Democrats carried four of the seven Wards, and efected James R. Clark Mayor by 128 majority.

ELECTION IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE. CONCORD, N. H., March 8 .- To-morrow the

people of this State will elect a Governor, Railroad Comssipuer. three Congressmen, a Legislature, and various State, county, and town officers. The canvass has not been very exciting, and the Democrats have held no public meetings, and are also poorly organized for the contest. The Republicans concluded to hold a few moet-ners, and at their earnest soleclation Gov. Harriman has reade a few of his thrilling speeches. On Saturday after-noon he addressed a targe and entimelastic meeting at most he addressed a surge and enthusiastic meeting at Nottingham, with his usual power. He skatched vividly the past, present, and future of the Republican party. He drew a picture of Johnson's defection and subsequent fail, and also alluded in happy terms to the successful career of Grant, his elevation to his present high position, his complete sympathy with the people, his mangaration address, and the great promise of his administration. Alluding to incal politics he said that Mr. Stearns would receive the warmest support. The Governor was the guest of Col. Joseph Calley, a veleran of the war of 1812, but hale, hearty, and scalous still. Gov. Harriman in the ovening addressed a crowded house in Exeter. He was introduced by the Hon. Charles H. Ball, and was received with loud applause. He analyzed the situation of the two parties, and drew such forcibe comparisons as to convince skepiles which party was deserving of confidence. This evening he made a splendid argument at a crowded meeting in Portsmouth, where the vote will be close.

Of the success of the Republican ticket to morrow no man has any doubts. It is thought that the Hon. Onslow Stearns, the Republican candidate for Governor, will re-ceive about 25,000 votes, and his opponent about 25,000. The Congressmen will each receive about 1,000 majority. The Legislature will also be largely Republican.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES IN REIODE ISLAND. The Republican Convention of Rhode Island nominated a strong ticket last week, and one that will probably be elected without any opposition worthy of the name. Mr. Padelford, the Republican candidate for Governor, has been a very successful business man, accumulating quite a handsome fortune. For some years past he has been President of one of the leading banks of Providence. He filled the office of Lieut. Governor two years under Gov. Smath's administration. Pardon W. Stevens, the nominee for Lieut. Governor, is a fisherman, and although a man of rough exterior, is admired for his honesty sud-straightforwardness. John E. Burtlett, Secretary of State, is well known for his literary ability, both at home and alroad. He has held the position for which he has now been renominated the last it years. Col. Withird Sayles, the candidate for Attorney General, has already filled that office two years in a very seceptable manner. He was an officer of the First Rhode Island Cavality in the late war. Samuel A. Parker, the nominee for General Treasurer, is a man whose honer and integrity is undoubted in Rhode Island. He has been meny times reflected to the same position, and has always filled it with credit. ernor, has been a very specessful business man, accumu

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

RICHMOND, Va., March 8.-A large number of prominent Republicans are here to-night, with a view of attending the State Convention at Petersburg to-morrow. The fight for the nomination for Governor will be between Wells, the present nominee, and Clements, who is on the present ticket for the office of Licutenant-Governor. A warm time is expected at the Convention, as the charges recently made by Senator Nye against Gov. Wells, connected with the State internal improvements, will be brought up by his opponents. L. H. Chandler, late United States District-Attorney, is also prominently named for Governor.

POLITICS IN GEORGIA-A CORRECTION. ATLANTA, Ga., March 8 .- In the Republican Convention held here on the 5th inst., a resolution was adopted which set forth that the State Government is as practically and as completely under the control of those who spurn the Government of the United States those who spurn the Government of the United States and the policy of Congress as it was during the rebellion, and eannot therefore be recognized as actually and legally reconstructed. Therefore, Congress is urgently asked to provide for a rigid enforcement of the laws thereof, by reassembling under the authority of the General Government the persons elected to the General-Assembly in A pril hast, and excluding from the organization those who are ineligible under the law. This was the resolution passed, instead of one calling for a reassembling of the Constitutional Convention.

PROF. HAMILTON ON HORSE TAMING.

An interesting exhibition with illustrations was given yesterday afternoon by Prof. Hamilton, on his own theory of horse taming. The exhibition took place in a canvaes tent in the rear of Wallack's Theater. 'The Professor apologized to the audience for not being able to give them a more commodious place. The first part of the entertainment was free to as many spectators as the place would hold, and consisted of an exhibition of the parfect docility and obedience of two horses trained under this system. These animals are the property of the Professor, and perform all the well-known tricks of the trained circus horse, with more than usual facility and obedience to the word of command. At the conclusion of this part of the exhibition, the Professor-stated that he could not only tame the most savage horses in an incredibly short time, and care them of any special vice, but he could teach them all these tricks and drive them by word of command only, and that he could instruct any one how to attain the same results. He proposed to illustrate his system, and fully expose it to as many of the gentlemen present as were willing to any two diagram of an expectations. Professor apologized to the audience for not being able to fully expose it to as many of the gentlemen present as were willing to pay five deliars and subsective to an oath of secresy, which oath was administered by the Profes-

sor himself with all due solemnity. As all the spectators accepted these conditions, no description of the modus operand can be given. And it is doubtful if even without the restriction of the each a lucid explanation were possible from an ordinary journalist. After illustrating the system of Rarey, the Professor proceeded out in the most foreible and comprehensive manner the superiority of his own system; he then explained the various vices to which horses are subject from defective training or bad disposition, showing how to remedy them. He introduced successively two nonimals which had been sent to him to operate upon, and illustrated practically what he had before explained. The first one, a victous brute, addicted to balking and kicking, he reduced to passive obedience at the word of command. All lovers of horsefiesh should attend these classes of Prof. Hamilton, whose explanations, if not always couched in the most elegant choice of language, are at least amusing and comprehensible.

THE CRETAN REFUGEES AT ATHENS.

It is an encouraging circumstance that, upon the reassembling of the Conference to receive the report of their envoy who conveyed the protocol to Athens for signature, the members united in a declaration that Greece having consented to the demands of the tion to which he was elected in 1898. Gov. S. has aiready Great Powers, in the interests of Peace, they reserved to themselves the right to protect the Christians now under Turkish rule. It appears that the protests and appeals of the United States, in the cause of justice and humanity, have not been without a salutary and seasonable influence.

It is justly said by The Liberal Christian of last week, that the acquiescence of the King of Greece and his Ministers in the decision of the Paris Conference leaves the claims of the Cretans in the pure light of benevolence, and does away with any political objections to their cause. The Committee of the New-York Cretan Relief Fund, several weeks ago, applied for definite information as to the actual condition and immediate needs of the Refugees at Athens. The following letters, just received by the Committee, give the latest facts in the case, and we hope their publication will promote the success of their accredited agent, now soliciting subscriptions:

REV. Dr. BELLOWS, President of the Orelan Relief Con DEAR SIR : I think the actual condition of the Cretan

refugees in Greece can be better described by one who is actively engaged in the work of relief, than by any gen-eral statement of my own. I have therefore requested a member of the American Relief Committee here to put in writing such facts as have come within his perse m, that they may be known to your cor The suffering, as you will perceive, is by no means conned to Athens and its vicinity. The refugees ar fined to Athens and its vicinity. The refugees are scattered over the kingdom—in the islands as well as in Continental Greece, and every prefecture has been taxed for their support. The pressure upon this weak treasury has been too great, and the Government resources are exhausted. These two years of charitable appeal have discouraged many who have until recently opened wide their purses for this cause, and we cannot reasonably comprain that the fountain has become dry. Yet, by every reason of this condition of affairs, the suffering is the more intense. The poor refugees are crowded into windowless hovels, and lie on the bare ground—in some instances without a blanket to cover them, and with no nourishment from day to day but a few mouthfula of coarse bread, and occasionally a little soup.

It is hard to ask for clothing and for money, when our countrymen have already contributed as generously; but it is harder to see, as I de almost daily, these refugees wandering through the streets of Athens, ragged, hungry, and homeless, without being able to contribute to their relief.

If the writer of the inclosed note is not personally.

relief.

If the writer of the inclosed note is not personally known to any of your committee, I begieave to add that no one better than he comprehends the nature of the charity in which he is engaged, or more faithfully and Trusting that his appeal may not be in vain, and that halever is done will be done quickly, I remain, yours ruly.

CHAS. K. TECKERMAN.

To the Hon. CHAS. K. TUCKERMAN, Minister Resident of the United States: DEAR SIR: Having heard that the people of New-York

United States:

DEAR SIR: Having heard that the people of Now-York were unfavorably influenced by intelligence adverse to the Cretain cause. I hasten to beg you to exert every influence to behalf of the refugee women and children, because there never was greater need for generous actions in their behalf than at present.

I cannot believe that the interest of the American people depended more on the success them on the subtre of the Cretain cause. The boon which they have craved, and for which they made every sacrifice, and endured all that human nature could possibly suffer, is a prerogative vouchsafed by the Creator to every human being. National liberty is just as glorious, when people fail to obtain it, as ever. It shines with even greater luster in case of failure. But not I would not be betrayed to a treatise on freedom, or to discuss the state of the Cretain cause. I hear, just now, too many and too heavy groans, and see too big and too hot tears for that.

A somat has just left me, crying and beating herself from sorrow. She was the daughter of a gentleman, and presented of many comforts. "Oh, my Lord," she cried, "since I last called upon you, my two children have died. Oh, for God's sake, let me have a mattress to sleep on, else I too shail die," and mer tears rolled thick and hot. Heartrending as this may appear, it was not the worst part in the tragedy. I was obliged to send that woman away suppty! The last mattress has been given, and the last cent from the States. The husband of this woman is still at Crete Eghting, while she fied to Greece for refuge. Yet, it seems that all she had saved from the Turks has been spent. Since last Sammer we have not received a cent from the States. The husband of this woman is still at Crete Eghting, while she fied to Greece for refuge. Yet, it seems that all she had saved from the Turks has been snatched from her by a worse enemy than a Moslem sword. This is not an exceptional case, nor need average, but a review of the case of distress among the

than a Moslem sword. This is not an exceptional case, nor one of average, but a rery common one.

Ten weeks are, I witnessed cases of distress among the refugees which I would not under any consideration recall. There I saw a man who was breathing his last lying on the rery door of the room where he lived, in order to be kept from the damp ground. All the clothing he had on was not enough to cover his nakedness. It would have filled your heart with oride and made you ever repoice in terrs had you heard the blesslags invoked upon America, as only Oriental women rould, when I opened the sacks, and clothed not only the dying men but also all the living. Many would weep meco-treinbly when the garments sent from the firstless for mothers and children were handed to them. Over too souls clothed there. Similar seenes I witnessed at Napplia, where I have been able to supply more than 1,200 souls. Many had walked eight miles with their children. The thost of them expressed their gratitude not in words but in terrs.

At present we have on hand appeals from many places, beside what we daily see around us at Athens. We had but a small fund, yet by personal exertions made it go beyond even our expectations. Only a drop in the ocean:

A year ago there were in operation two Ladies' Committees beside the American Committee, and that of the Greek Gevernment. Funds were freely collected both at home and abroad, from foreigners and Greeks. At present the American Committee is the only one that agts. The Government Committee, which was supplying the refugees with feed, by paying seven cents per woman, and three per chird, also with shelter, medicine, and clothing, is now exhausted, and for two whole months the poor creatures have not received a angle cent. Not a ray has been given by this Committee since last August. We have given thous: das of mattreases, as well as other garments, and so the case of some was tempored for a season.

garbents, and so the case of some was tempered for a season.

Finds from abroad have ceased coming, while the people at home are greatly impoverished by the Cretan struggle, and can do but little—hence will look to the states as the only source whence aid may come to serve these poor victims from wickedness and death.

We do not appeal for the poor of Greece, but for the wastefusude refuges who has become impoverished for the sake of freedom. Crete is a fertile island, and the people, shors or less, were all provided for. Many of the women had brought their lewels with them, but even these, one after another, have disappeared, and poor and rich are now refuced to the same tate of wretchedness and want. We appeal to America, not so much because she is the friend of the poor, but because she has declared herself the protector of the oppressed. We plead not so much for reinf as for freedom.

We appeal to America because she is the only nation that has actually recognized her obligation to the land of the case and for the not have the control that has actually recognized her obligation to the land of the case and for the control that has actually recognized her obligation to the land of the case and for the control that has actually recognized her obligation to the land of the case and for the control them.

We appeal to America because she is the only nation that has actually recognized her obligation to the land of Greece, and, for the sake of the old, she would bless the modern, not encouraging him in filleness, in relieving the peor, but by aiding the unfortunate rendered such in an housest struggle for freedom's cause.

What the end of the struggle will be none but God can know; yet, even if the refugees be compelled to return to this island under the Tarkish yoke, they would need more then ever the nider the free, and every generous action toward them will appear nobler and godlier.

Where will they go? They will go to homes of desolation. Their protectors are either killed or disabled, their bouses demolished, their orchards and vineyards burned, they churches pillaged, their flocks destroyed, and, abore all, they will be under rulers who would take every pains to make them feel the bitterness of their position in revolting against their masters.

Let America again come to the rescue, and she will have her reward.

The American Committee at Athens has done much to

The American Committee at Athens has done much to The American Committee at Athons has done much to rether the name of America fragrant among all classes of jeople; they have felt a pleasure and a pride in serving the American people, and it is with more love for America, and less out of regard to our own feelings that we plead that American should finish the work she has begun. Let New York not fall behind Boston in its efforts for the reforeces. We feel a confidence in the resources of the people of New York, and the good will, provided they are made to realize the necessity for such an effort. Yours truly, the Market of the people of New York, and the good will, provided they are made to realize the necessity for such an effort. Yours truly, the Market of the Pool of the Poo uly, Athens, Jun. 14, 1869.

APOLLO HALL.

Mr. Jerome Hopkins's sixth and last concert

a did of the Orpheon Society's Free Choral School Fund, was given on Saturday night, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and Twenty-eighth-at. The performers were Mr. Eopkins, Mr. Griswold, Mile. Zepherine, Mrss Agnes Perring, Miss Mr Griswold, Mile. Zepherine, Mass Agnes Petriag, and Mr. Polink. The house was well lilled, and although there was a little exhibition of ill-manners on the part of a few people in the gallories, the audience were quiet and appreciative. This is due, in part, perhaps, to the hint printed in the programmes. "The observance by the audience of period quietness during the music is carnestly enjoined, as the artists during the music is carnestly enjoined, as the artists during the privilege of considering any infringement of this regulation as an invitation for them to abrupily leave the stage. The least whisper will be considered a cross rudeness."

re-gree the privilege of considering any infringement of this regulation as an invitation for them to abrupily this regulation as an invitation for them to abrupily the regulation as an invitation for them to abrupily the regulation as an invitation for them to a large of the stage. The least whisper will be considered a gross rudences."

We respectfully call the attention of the Inspector of Buildings to the great white of a mode of safe egress from Apollo Hall. The Hall is on the se, sound floor of a large building in which on certain nights, there are from 1500 buildings in which on certain nights, there are from 1500 building in which on certain nights, there are from 1500 building in which on certain nights, there are from 1500 buildings from the dancing-room, and when the lead to the front door (there is but one), and when the lead of the statiwary, incrusing the street in case of fire, are very suight. There is but one entiratice to Apollo Hall; to pents upon a so 't of certain four fort, wide, which ends reart' in head of the first flight of status. Through this cert in the head of the first flight of status. Through this corr for 't is impossible for more than four persons to gass also far for the safe of western that the course of the status of t

STID A THORE - T A SEST fire could not possibly escape without serious loss of life. On saturday night the audience numbered about 1,100. The Hall was nine minutes and a half in being emptied. Had there been the slightest panic among the people the single exit would have been blocked up, and the trampling and crushing of two or three hundred women and children would have been inevitable. Apollo Hall is, in short, an unsafe place for a public exhibition, and should be closed by the proper authorities until the owners multiply its exits and its entrances, widen the staircases, and in otherwise so arrange that the whole building, filled to its utmost capacity, may be cleared in five minutes' time without danger to life or limb. fire could not possibly escape without serious loss of life.

THE BOARDS OF EXCISE AND HEALTH. The Board of Excise, yesterday, ordered the granting of 40 new licenses, dismissed complaint, adourned another, and sequitted two dealers charged with keeping their establishments open after midnight. Eleven cases are set down for trial next Monday.

The principal matter discussed before the Board of Health was the alleged slaughter house nuisance on Boekman Hill. The case was presented at the last regu-lar meeting by two of the citizens aggrieved, and was ar-gued yeaterday by Judge Culver and ex-President Schultz for Mr. Elsner, whose abattoir on First-ave. and Schultz for Mr. Eisner, whose abattoir on First-ave, and Forty-seventh-st, is alleged to be particularly a nuisance, and by Messrs. Van Pelt, Scott, and Schaffer for the citizens, about forty of whom were in attendance. After a full and excited hearing the Board resolved, by a vote of five to one, not to revoke Mr. Eisner's permit. The citizens however are by no means content with this decision, and are determined to continue with the utmost vigor, and by lawful fair means, their opposition to the concentration of the city slaughter houses on the shores Kip's Bay.

Gen. Thos. Kilby Smith, U. S., Consul to Panama, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Ex-Gov. Pattop, of Alabama; ex-Congressman Pomeroy, Auburn; ex-Congressman Cary, Ohic; Gen. Robinson, U. S. A., and Gen. J. M. Rusk, Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Ex-Gov. Hall, of Vermont, is at the Brovoort House. The Hon. Ezra Cornell, Ithaca; ex-Congressman Boyer, of Pennaylvania, and ex-Gov. Clifford, Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Gen. Whitney, of Boston, is at the St. Dennis Hotel. Col. W. D. Mann, of Mobile, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Prof. Lacoute, of Cambridge, is at the Albermarie Hotel. Gen. J. H. Martindale, of Rochester, is at the Astor House.

The friends and countrymen of Gen. France.

The friends and countrymen of Gen. Franz Sigel assembled in considerable numbers last evening at the Stouben House, in the Bowery, for the purpose of or-ganzing a serenading party to compliment the General on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the battle on the occasion of the sevents formed about 10 o'clock of Pea Ridge. The procession formed about 10 o'clock of Pea Ridge. The procession formed about 10 o'clock of Pea Ridge. The procession formed about 10 o'clock of Pea Ridge. and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Otterberg, No. 140 East Seventeenth-st., whose guest Gen. Sigel 1s. After the performance of a number of airs by the orchestra, the General appeared and responded in a few remarks, which were enthusiastically cheered. At the conclusion of the serenade, the procession reformed and returned to the Steuben House, where the festivities were continued to

a late hour.

A special meeting of the Democratic Union General Committee was held last evening at Masonic Hall, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee on contested seats, and for the transaction of other business. The Chair was occupied by Mr. Owen Murphy. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, Mr. Roswell D. Hatch, Chairman of the Committee on Contested Seats, reported that the Fourth Ward ticket, headed by Wm. P. Kirk, were entitled to seats; as were also the Fifth Ward ticket, headed by Joseph Slaven; the Thirteenth Ward ticket, headed by Timothy S. Wheeler, and the Eighteenth Ward ticket, headed by James McFall. The report of the committee was adopted unanimously.

A regular monthly meeting of the Association

A regular monthly meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art was held at Room No. 18, Cooper Institute, last evening. Dr. S. I. Prince presided, and R. S. Dugdale, eaq., was chosen Secretary. The society first adopted a code of new by-laws, which was submitted by a committee. A com-mittee, of which Dr. Griscom was Chairman, made s. mittee, of which Dr. Griscom was Chairman, made a report recommending the new invention known as Lesperance's Ventilator, for ventilating rooms, halls, stores, etc. The report gave rise to some discussion on the subject of ventilation, in which Messrs. Dugdale, Edwards, Rosevelt, Disturnel, and Griscom participated, after which the report was adopted, and the Committee authorized to furnish it for publication. The President announced that a new and important invention had been recently completed by Mr. Sidney E. Morse. It was called the Bathometer, and was designed for deep sea soundings. He suggested that Mr. Morse be invited to exhibit a model of the invention at the next meeting of the Association. The President and Secretary were appointed to invite Mr. Morse to present the invention at the next monthly meeting, Mr. Howard Tilden explained a model of a new invention for heating and ventilating rooms with a steam appointed to examine into the Edwards, a committee was appointed to examine into the merits of the apparatus. Dr. Edwards, Mr. Rosevelt, and Mr. Dugdale were appointed the committee, and were requested to prepare tabulated estimates of the different modes of heating. The meeting then adjourned to the second Monday in April.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. J. — A sailor who enlisted Feb. 5, 1864, is not entitled to the extra bounty given to soldiers. titled to the extra bounty given to soldiers.

W. S. F. K.—The statute of 1868 does not affect the right of discharged soldiers to exemption from militia duty and tax.

J. C.—Any respectable lawyer can get your child's name changed, if the case is a proper one, and without much expense. It cannot be done without a lawyer's aid.

Soldier.-To be entitled to the extra bounty, you

Soldier.—To be entitled to the extra bounty, you must either have served two years as an enlisted man, or have been discharged from the army for wounds received in battle.

Daniel Bleckman.—The claims you refer to of the veterans of 1812 from the State of New-York were duly audited, but no appropriations were ever made by the Legislature for their payment.

P. M.—United States Five-Twenties sell at high prices, because foreigners hold them in preference to the other bonds. The difference in the prices of the various Five-Twenty issues is purely speculative.

A Twin.—A lawyer regularly admitted to practice

A Twin.—A lawyer regularly admitted to practice in the Superior Courts of his own State, and having been in practice for three years, may be admitted in the Courts of the State of New-York, on motion and production of the certificate of his admission.

B. L. S.—There is a sinking fund of 5 per cent on the carning of the Pacific Road, which goes to cancel the principal of the bonds issued by the Government, which it is said will pay them in 25 years. If it the principal of the bonds issued by the Government, which it is said will pay them in 25 years. If it should not do so, the Government could take the read, subject to the bonds issued by the Company, which are a first mortgage upon the road and equipment.

ment.

Onery-The Supreme Court certainly can decide that part of the Legal Tender Act is constitutional

that part of the Legal Tender Act is constitutional and part unconstitutional. Overthrowing one section does not invalidate the others. The Court, however, has not declared any part of the act unconstitutional. It has just decided that Congress did not mean to extend the Legal Tender Act to contracts previously made, and that they are not covered by it. For certain reasons, which are well understood by lawyers but would take too much room to explain here, this decision is in accordance with the course of legal precedents in England.

W. N. R.—If you enlisted for two years, Angust 20, 1864, and was discharged with the regiment. Angust II, 1865, you are not entitled to more than one-third of the \$200. The law regulating the payment of bounties, which passed Congress in July, 1864, provided that one-third of the bounty should be paid on enlistment, one-third of the bounty should be paid on enlistment, one-third at the expiration of half the term of service, and the remainder at the end of the term of enlistment; and it reserved to the Government the right of discharging the soldier at any time during the period for which he enlisted. As you ment the right of discharging the solute. As you during the period for which he enlisted. As you were discharged a few days before the expiration of one-half of your term, it is clear that you have no claim for more than the third you received.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

LATEST BUROPEAN MARKETS.

Pants, March 8.—Bourse quiet. Rentes, 71 fr. 10c. HAVES, March 8.—Evening.—The Cutton market closed easier, but sot quotably lover. Livanpool, March 3-Krening.-Refined Petroleum closed at 1/8 per railon.

WEST INDIA MARKETS. Wast 1801a Matthana.

Havana, March 2.—Sugar market quiet: sales were made on the basis of 9½ reals per arrube for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Exchange—On London. 100211 per cent president on Peris, par; on United States, 60 days sight, in gold, 121½ per-sent discount: short sight, par 6½ per cent currency, premium; short sight, 242 per cent discount.

DOMESTIC/MARKETS.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

SAVANNAM, Ga. March 2.—Cotton from; Middlings, 254c.; sales, 300 balon; receipts, 1.23 balos.

Wilmistorio, N. C. March 2.—Cotton from; Middlings, 254c.; sales, 300 balon; receipts, 1.23 balos.

Wildlings and the Rech. Sach 2.65 22c.; Sol. Crede Torgonium estady at \$1.25 3.

Monille, March 2.—Cotton in light demand, and from sales, 250 balos; receipts, 800 balos; esports, 438 balos, receipts and and from sales, 250 balos; receipts since Saturday, 3.56 balos; no experts, cold light demand; Midlings, 284c.; was 1,000 balos. Receipts since Saturday, 3.56 balos; no experts, Guld 1324. Exchange—Sterling, 4.24; Commoncreal, 4.24 19142; New York Sight 149 presidem. Sugar dill; Common. 132c. Prime, 151c.; Yellow, 181c. Flour dull; Superime, 86 25, Donoble Rine, 86 75; Yellow, 181c. Flour dull; Superime, 86 25, Donoble Rine, 86 75; Yellow, 181c. Flour dull; Superime, 86 25, Donoble Rine, 86 75; Yellow, 181c. Flour dull; Superime, 86 25, Donoble Rine, 86 75; Yellow, 181c. Flour dull; Superime, 86 25, Donoble Rine, 86 75; Yellow, 181c. Flour dull; Superime, 86 25, Donoble Rine, 86 75; Yellow, 181c. Flour dull; Superime, 86 25, Donoble Rine, 86 75; Yellow, 181c. Flour dull; Superime, 162 20, Donoble Rine, 86 75; Yellow, 181c. Flour dull; Superime, 162 20, Donoble Rine, 86 75; Yellow, 182. Superime, 182. Donoble Rine, 87 75; Yellow, 182. Superime, 182. Donoble Rine, 182. Superime, 182. Donoble Rine, 182. Donoble R

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Off is the best.

T. B. Bynner & Co., No. 189 Broadway, N. Y., Special attention is called to the very five special attention is called to the very five splate watches, made of Waitham, which we warrant shall satisfy the most exacting demand for beauty, finish, and accuracy.

Hallston Spn Arte vian Lithia Spring Water contains all the lagradients of the principal Springs of Europe and America with double their strength, and curve Rheumatians, Dysapepsis, Kidner, and other discases. A pleasant carborite and discretic. For sale by all Druggists. Depot No. 41 Park-row, N. Y.

HUNTER-BURR-On Thursday avening the 4th tast, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Ber. J. Stanford Holme, D. D., Mr. Wil-liam Hunter to Mary Louiss, eldest d. unsiter of Mr. John V. Burr and Sarab C. Burr, all of New York City. St. Louis papers please copy.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full name and address. DIED.

CARPENTIER—On Sunday evening, March 7, after a long lileon, Men Margaret W., wife of James S. Carpentier. Pourcal services at the Senth Butch Reformed Church, Fifth-ave, cornec of Twenty first-st., on Wednesslay, the 10th lust, at 12 o'clock. The friends of the family and of her husband are respectfully invited to at-tend without further notice.

M. D., late President of one resear County Sections of his age.

Funeral services in the Montelair Presbyterian Church, Tuesday, March
9, at 1 o'clock p. m. Members of the Kasea County Medical Society and
of the profession generally, and all friends of the family are invited
to attend, without forther institution. Cara leave Barchayeat Ferry,
New-York, at II o'clock a. m., returning from Montelair at 3:35 p. m.

CROSBY—At Irvington, N. Y., on Sunday noon, March 7, of typhoid purmonia; Fanny, second laughter of Stephen and Ariaenta Grosby, aged 10 years. Resideed and friends are respectfully invited to attend the functal from the residence of her parents, at Irvington, on Weilnesday, the 19th the residence of her parents, at Irvington, on Weinesday, the 19th inst. at 3; o'clock p. m. Hudson Error Railroad train issues. Thirtleth-st. at 2 o'clock, and returning, leaves Irvington at 5-11.

Intrictured, at 3 o'clock, and returning, leaves fryington at 3:11. JLLETTE.—The funeral of the Rev. Chan Gillette, D. D., late Secretary of the Commission of Hopes Missions to Colored Papils, will take place in the Church of the Holy Trialty, Montague-et. Brocklyn, on The Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock a.m. The numbers of the Beard of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the clergy, are requested to assemble in the Church at 10% o'clock a.m.

o clock a.m.

NAPP—In Brooklyn, on Salurday evening, March 6, Harriet, relict of the late Comfort 8. Knapp, in the flat year of her age, Pourarl services at the regulence of her age, Remers Kuapp, No. 65 Killotteplace, on Monday, the lith inst, at 2 o clock p. m., and at Danbury, Com., (where the remains will be taken for intermeet), on Tased day forement, upon the arrival of the 7 a.m. train from New York. MEAD-At Somers, N. Y., on Tuesday, Mrs. Benjam Faural on Thursday at 11g o'clock s.m. Train leaves the Harlem Rail-road depot at Twenty sixth st. at 3g o'clock s.m. for Goiden's Bridge Station, returning the same day.

MURRAY-On Monday, March 8, Frances M., relies of Thomas Murray, aged 72 years. Notice of the funeral hereafter. STETSON—On Sauday, March 7, Lewis W. Steisen, aged 10 years. The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Polar Star Lodge No. 345 F. and A. M., are invited to attend the flueral on Wednesday, March 10, at E. o'clock p. un. from the residence of Rithu Tenophins at White Plains Lodge P. and Trains by Harlem Railroad leave Twenty sixth-st, at 10 and 10] o'clock p. . m.

THORKE-Suddenir, On Monday, March R, of scatlet fever, Lydis A, youngest child of Samuel and Phelic V. S. Thorne.
Funeral services will be held at the parents' residence, No. 64 Wast Thirty-sixth-st., on Wednesday morsung.

WINTHROP-At Pau, France, on Saturday, the 6th inst, Greaville Winthrop of this city, in the 3ld year of his age. FUNERALS TO-DAY.

FUNERALS TO-DAY,
ARRENS, AUGSUT, Britton-st., Factoryville, S. a.
BONNER, Mrs. EEBECCA, No. 699 Grand-st.
CLARK, J. HENRY, M. D., Montelsie Preshyterian Church, N.
CONNER, SAREAH E., No. 162 High-st., Brooklyn.
GOSS, JAMES, No. 760 East Twelith-st.
GRAFF, WILLIE, Jamalez.
HIGBIE, Mrs. SARAH, No. 15 Shippeuville-st., Hobeken.
JONNS, RANCH, Wellet-st. M. E. Church.
MADDEN, WILLIAM, No. 230 Seventh-st.
McALARBEY, ANN. No. 174 Multist.
McALARBEY, ANN. No. 174 Multist.
McNIFF, JOHN B., No. 519 West Fifty-Stabst.
OAKLEY, Mrs. MERCY, Yankers, Bagtist Church.

rookira. PISE, Mrs. MARGARRY, No. 219 Japort. SCHNEBECKER, GEORGE HENRY, No. 130 Woosterst. SCHNEBECKER, GEORGE HENRY, No. 130 W. SMITH, JOHN C., No. 5 Lewis-place. Second-st WALL, Mrs. SUSAN M. T., No. 301 Third-are.

Special Notices.

MONIFF, JOHN S., No. 519 West Replied Church. OAKLEY, Mrs. MERCY. Youkers Saptist Church. OSTRADER, ABRAHAM D. Reformed Dutch Church, Clermentare.

Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Citizens arouse, and rise in your might and hur! from power the present Commissioners of Prospect Park. Below is portrayed the mandatism they are trying to have passed by the present Legislature, to urips out the highest Ground and best part of the Park:

out the highest Ground and best part of the Park:

SALE OF THE NINTH WARD PARK LAND.

The following is the bill now before the Legislature "to authorize the sale of octain lands in Prospect Park in the City of Brooklyn?"

SECTION I. The Brooklyn Park Commissioners are hereby sutherized for and in behalf of the City of Brooklyn to contract and sell at golding anciton, at such three and on such terms and conditions as they sladdeem expedient, all or any part of the land widthin said park which is bounded westerly by Fintbush-are, northerly by Vanderbift are, easterly by Warce-est, and Washington-are, and southerly by the Town of Fintbush; excepting and reserving therefrom such land around the reserveir and slong the line of Fintbush-are, not less than two bunded and sixty feet in width, as shall, in the judgment of the said Commissioners, he considered desirable to be retained for public neces.

SEC. 2. For any land which the said Commissioners shall self they may receive in part payment the bonds of the parelasses secured by mergagin for such portion of the purchase money is they may deem expedient. And whenever any such sales shall have been made, the Mayor, Cortroller, and Clerk of the City of Brooklyn shall affix the Corporate scales.

ducting incidental expanses, shall be forthwith paid over by the said Part Commissioners to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fend of the sak city, to be held by them as part of the general faul meeted and to be

anisationers shall hand over to the said Commissioners of the Seasing Fand ally precedes of sales, with all bouds, mentagene, and other papers and documents appertaining thereto.

Sac. 4. After the consummation of the said sales, by the excession and delivery of deeds, as herein before directed, all liess, rights, and claims, by was of enactment or otherwise, into, ower or upon the lands described in the first section of this act, arising but-of or founded upon an act passed May 2, 1981, entitled. "An Act to lay out a utulity park and paradageness of the said sales, the said paradageness of the said sales, the said paradageness of the said sales, the said fark. Sac. 5. Preparatory to the making of the said sales, the said Fark-Commissioners are authorised to regulate, drain, and grated held hand, sad shall lay out streets and avenues over or upon the sales, of some said sales, and are said to the said sales, the said fark and in such direction and with such carriage was allowaits, and arise as they may deem expedient. They may also grate, pays, early, and gutter may of the streets or arennes which they shall said voit, and plant shade-trees thereon in their discretion; and, after they shall have laid out the said streets and arctures, they shall cause a suitable may therefore to be made, and slied in the Office of the Street Commissioner of the said city, and the Commissioners' may of the said city said timesupon be altered to correspond therewith. And the said Park-Commissioner may be proper contition for sale, to be repaid with internet out of the link propers of the said sales.

See. 6. This set shall take effect immediately.

All persons, property helders, and others, opposed to the settion of the

SEC. G. This set shall fake effect immediately.

All persons, properly holders, and others, opposed to the action of thePark Commissioners in their attempts to leave out the tand upon the
easterly side of Flatbush-are, and in favor of retaining said land and
improving the same as nati of Prospect Park, are requested to meet for
consultation and the adoption of such measures at may be deemed advisable, on WEDNESDAY RYENING, the 3d March inst. in Prospect Hall,

ble, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 3d March inst., in Prospect Hall, corner Fulton and Flatbush-are. at 7p o'clock.

GEORGE M. WOODWARD, corner Vamilerbilt-are, and Park-pigos, William A. COIT. No. 3db Attanticus.

JAMES W. MURPHY, No. 13 West Warcen-sh.

M. McCORMACK No. 36 Carroll at.

A. WOODRUPF, No. 73 State st.

J. P. ROBINSON.

WILLIAM MOSES, Warren st.

The above meeting will be adjourned to WEDNESDAY the 10th day of March, at the same bour and place, by order of the Countities annainted at that time.

JOHN W. HUNTER, W. A. COIT, EDWARD ROWE, EDMOND DRIGGS, HARROLD DOLL MER, J. A. MONSELL, and the names of all at the last meeting.

SOLOMON STILER.
GUSTAVES JORNSON.
W. J. STRELE.
J. H. FROST.
THEODORE BUNGKAR.
JOHN MECLATTHY.
ALBRIT WOODRUFY.
JAS. W. MURPHY.
M. McCOMACK,
J. P. ROBINSON.
DAVID B. MUSES.
WM. MOSES. the ence of all at the last it.
J. W. HUNTER.
JOHN H. NIBT.
PETER WATCHOLDER.
J. F. HILL.
C. B. BEACH.
H. R. HIE'S.
GEORGE C. MORGAN,
JOHN V. PORTER.
W. W. BACKUS.
ANTHUR CREIGHTON,
ARTHUR CREIGHTON,
ARTHUR CREIGHTON,

The Committee desires that all the friends of this beautiful part of the Park will be there in their night and give such an expression as shall be

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21 Broad Say (Roma No. 20), N. Y. Charton.—A scamp has been calling on some of my customers and asking for their fore, representing that he has been sent by me. All persons who are thus called upon will serve mer a precial favor by having this fellow arreston. No one will be sent by me subject I have orders from castomers to so so. J. R. TERRY, No. 16 Union-Square.

Indition 10 to 56. J. R. TERRY, No. 10 Union square.

American Institute Farmers' Club.—A meeting of the this will be held to-day, TUENDAY, at 10 clock p. m., at the recess of the institute in the Cooper Building. Mr. J. B. LIMAN will reset a paper at 2 octock. All interrested in agricultural inproceeding are firstfed.

ATHAN C. Hold, Chairman.

Post-Uffice Nocice.—The Made for Kurope for the week ending Made in, will be disputabled from this office at follows, will an IUESDAY, WEDNISDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, cooling at IUESDAY, will be seen the statement of the statement of